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## TERMS.

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## Miscellaneous.

### Interesting facts in Natural Science.

We sometimes feel that the innumerable facts continually presented to the mind of the observer by Nature, are almost too highly regarded. The calm indifference with which men familiar to the external features of nature are accustomed to regard facts as important as any extent seems almost a species of stoical blasphemy. The law of life is the most marvellous in Natural Science, and especially in that department where from the minuteness of forms study has been very limited. We allude to Entomology.

A little observation in this department will unfold to the student a series of wonders unsurpassed by the gigantic exhibition of phenomena presented in Niagara and Vesuvius. Not the least astounding among these facts, is the extraordinary multiplicity of species—the innumerable diversity of forms connected with inanimate nature. The larger forms, such as are daily presented to us, seem comparatively limited, and we easily comprehend the reason: If they were very numerous, so must be their means of subsistence. But as only a certain amount of subsistence can be gleaned from a square mile, under the most favorable conditions, and that amount is not large, the existence of the larger forms comprise extremely limited numbers. But when we descend to Entomology and Conchology, we are confused with the almost innumerable diversity of species and variety. Of the beetle alone, there have been ascertained no less than thirteen thousand branches of this one family. When surveying these apparently disgusting insects, what an idea of creative power might we gain from knowledge of this? The study of every branch of the insect creation presents the same fruitful reflection.

Lyonnet, a French naturalist, spent several years in examining the structure of a single insect, and left the work unfinished; thus showing the exceeding delicacy of the structure. In the body of an insect about an inch in length, M. Strauss has enumerated three hundred and six plates, composing the structure of the outer envelope; four hundred and ninety-four muscles, for putting these in motion; twenty-four pairs of tracheae, or breathing organs, equally ramified and divided, to convey air and sustenance to this complicated tissue.

We regard the common house fly as a contemptible insect—but how important an object of study its structure may be, can be learned from the fact that its eye is one of the most singular and curiously constructed mirrors that science has yet invented, or study discovered. The number of lenses in its eye is numbered at six or seven thousand—in the eye of a dragon fly twelve thousand—in the eye of a butterfly, seventeen thousand. The house fly's wing has a power of six hundred strokes in a second, which can propel it thirty five feet, while the speed of a swift race horse is but ninety feet per second—more than a mile per minute. The beauty of the butterfly is proverbial; but how much more intense should be our admiration when we learn that it is a thing of 34,000 eyes, and that on a single wing there have been found 100,000 senses. The wings of many insects are of such extreme tenuity that fifty thousand of them, placed over each other, would compose the thickness of a quarter of an inch; and yet thin as they are, each is double, so that the actual lamina here would be 100,000.

We often see in pools of water small bits of elongated straw and wood, seemingly having the power of motion. With what interest has science investigated these, when we find each elongated tube is the home of a caddisworm, which is ultimately to become a worm or fly—such as the ephemeron fly, whose peculiar characteristic we have before noticed. These worms are exposed to the ravages of birds and fishes, and hence they glue together small bits of wood and straw to make a house for shelter; and when the frail castle is too buoyant, they add a piece of gravel to preserve the balance, in order that the castle should not be burdensome nor too buoyant. We regard the web of a common spider as the trifling excrescence of a disgusting insect—but it is an object of intense curiosity when we reflect that each thread is composed of 4,000 threads, and that 4,000,000 of these small threads would not make a chord thicker than a single hair from a man's head! There is one species of spider that lives in water, in a house of air, like a diving bell; and another builds a house in the ground, with a door upon elastic hinges, which keeps it constantly shut.

In Conchology (study of shells) are many facts of an interesting character. The variety of form, color and construction are such as to strike the observer with astonishment. These forms vary from a simple hollow tube to the most complicated convolutions, embodying the shapes of boxes, cups, cones, spires, turbans, &c. The Athenians used a shell to write a note upon, hence the term Testament and attestation, which are derived from *testudo*, a shell. The shell animals exude from their bodies a viscid moisture, with which the shell is increased in dimensions, or repaired when broken. Linnaeus has divided shells into thirty-six genera; and the total number of species hitherto described, amount to 2,500, exclusive of varieties, of which 550 are to be found in and about the British Isles. There was a notion once prevalent in England and Scotland that a species of barnacle shell contained the germ of a young goose. A writer named Maur wrote a treatise expressly on this bird, and says

he "opened a hundred of the goose bearing shells in the Orkneys and found in all of them the rudiments of a bird completely formed." Gerard and Sir Robert Murray both confirm this statement. Some of the clam shell species have shells weighing over 500 pounds.—Some of the smaller shell-fish will penetrate by boring into the hardest rock, they being prepared with a phosphorescent liquor which they discharge against the rock, thus decomposing it and enabling them by means of a broad fleshy tongue to build a home in the darkest ledge. The pearl shell-fish are well known, but the erroneous value once attached to the pearl can scarcely be believed. Julius Caesar presented Servilia, the mother of Brutus, with a pearl for which he paid over \$500,000! The famed ear rings of Cleopatra were estimated in value at \$800,000,000.

The study of these wonderful facts, and the elevating notions they produce in the mind of the student of nature, are wholesome antidotes to the baleful influences of a continuous selfish struggle, in an age of sordid and mercenary strife.—*Extract.*

**THE RAINING TREE.**—The island of Ferro is one of the most considerable of the Canaries, and I conceive that name to be given to it upon this account—that its soil, not affording so much as a drop of fresh water seems to be of iron; and, indeed, there is in this island neither river, nor rivulet, nor well, nor spring, save that only, towards the sea-side there are some wells; but they lie at such a distance from the city, that the inhabitants can make no use thereof. But the great Preserver and Sustainer of all, remedies inconvenience by a way so extraordinary, that a man will be forced to sit down and acknowledge that He gives in this, an undeniable demonstration of His goodness and infinite Providence.

For in the midst of this island, there is a tree which is the only one of the kind inasmuch as it hath no resemblance to those mentioned by us in this relation, nor to any other known to us in Europe. The leaves of it are long and narrow, and continue in a constant verdure, winter and summer; and its branches are covered with a cloud, which is never dispelled, but resolved into a moisture, which causes to fall from its leaves a very clear water, and that in such abundance that the cisterns, which are placed at the foot of the tree to receive it, are never empty, but contain enough to supply both man and beast.—*Mundello.*

**FALLING ICEBERGS.**—Ice of the most pact texture becomes very brittle after having been exposed for a time to a temperature above the freezing point. The particles of which a berg is composed, resolve themselves into prismatic columns; and when these are vertical in position a very slight blow is sometimes sufficient to divide the mass. Icebergs in this state have been known to fend asunder on being struck with an axe, for the purpose of placing a moor men into the chasm. Instances have occurred where the berg has been quite divided by the blow, and the pieces have fallen over, overwhelming boats, ships, and seamen, in the general ruin. The fragility of the ice in this state, is such, that even a slight vibration of the air may hasten or cause its separation. And those who are accustomed to sailing within the vicinity of icebergs, allow no sound above a whisper to escape them while passing an over hanging berg. A case of this kind, which occurred some years since, is narrated in the journal of a Greenland-missionary. He states that seven persons perished in a boat by the fall of a berg—which catastrophe was caused by a lad striking the skin stretched over the boat with a piece of wood. The noise of a falling iceberg in a polar sea resembles a peal of thunder, which is echoed from berg to berg, and perhaps from mountain to mountain with startling effect.—Waves of enormous magnitude are produced by it, which rising high in the air, break over every object in the vicinity.

### Superstitions Connected with Rocks.

On the surface of rocks, full of inequalities, are almost always to be found forms which recall to us some familiar object. The superstitious observer recognizes these impressions as the production of a supernatural power. In Savoy, not far from Geneva, the credulous peasant shows a block of granite, upon which the devil and his mule have left the evident traces of their footsteps. "Traces, not less deep, upon a rock near Argentum, mark the passage of the cattle conducted by Hercules. This hero's feet has left also, near Tyros, in Seythia, an impression of two cubits in length; and upon the banks of the Lake Regillus, the form of a horse's foot, imprinted upon a very hard stone, attests the apparition of Diocædorus, who announced in Rome the victory gained by Dictator Posthumus over the Latins in that place. Upon the side of a grotto, near Medina, the Mussulman sees the impression of Mohammed's head, and upon a rock in Palestine that of his camel's foot, as perfectly marked as it could be in the sand. Mount Carmel is honored by preserving the print of Elijah's foot; and that of the foot of Jonas is repeated four times near his tomb, in the neighborhood of Nazareth.—Moses, when hid in a cavern, left the impression of his back and arms upon the rock. Near Nazareth, the marks of the Virgin Mother's knee is revered by pilgrims; also the impression of the feet and elbows of our Saviour upon a rock rising from the middle of the brook Kedron; and that of his foot in the identical place from which we are assured he quitted earth to ascend to his heavenly abode. The stone upon which the coffin of St. Catherine was laid is said to have softened, and retains the impression of her back. Not far from Manfredonia our admiration is excited by the face of St. Francis, in relief upon the rock of a grotto. Near the dolmen of Mavaux, the villagers exhibit a stone which the maro of St. Jouin struck, and left the impression of her foot, one day when the pious man was tormented by the devil.—Another dolmen, in the commune of Villeneuve, bears the print of St. Flavy's ten fingers.

There is a large block of sandstone at Gogofan, near the village of Llanpumpant. Certain marks which are on the surface of this stone are attributed to five juvenile saints; by using it for a pillow when fatigued during their

pilgrimage to the shrine of St. David, fell asleep thereon, and being then in the power of their enemies—enchanters—had their heads so beaten by an overpowering storm of hail, that they were driven into the stone; and thus have left an imperishable memorial of the evils of slumbering whilst upon a religious mission.

In a German work, dated 1662, mention is made of a huge rock lying in a wood, and it is said, "There was once a mighty giant passing by that way, and he felt a stone in his shoe; and when he unbuckled his shoe, out fell this great stone." So, at the present time, there is a tradition respecting a bare rock in the neighborhood of Goslar, that St. Christopher carried it with him in his shoe, until the pressure of it hurt him; he then took off his shoe, turned it up, and the stone fell out on the spot where it now stands. British tradition has counterparts to such stories! Thus, three large stones near Dolgellen, on the road to Machyulleth, called "Three Pebbles," are said to have been thrown there by the giant Idris, upon his finding them troublesome in his shoe while walking.—*Herold and Journal.*

From the Mississippi Reformer.

### "Spring Time of Year is Coming."

All nature is about to adorn itself with verdure and flowers. Each tree, shrub and plant is heaving out its buds of promise and of hope, where long will burst their cells and shed a rich, delicious odor round.

These dumb teachers are yet the hoary mantle of winter, has been withdrawn show their confidence in and reliance upon a kind Providence. They wait not for the chilling blasts to cease before they spring forth, ready to meet the sunny smiles of summer. Would that man, in his hours of sorrow and adversity, would always so plainly show his reliance upon his heavenly Father's care! This is the season that should teach an important and useful lesson to us all. When the storm comes and the chilling frost of adversity fall upon us, to nip and blast our springing budding hopes. We should reflect that summer lasts not always. The sun does not always shine,—clouds sometimes obscure the heavens from our view; yet the bow of promise will span the azure arch again. And though the leaves dry, wither, fall and decay, and seeds fall to the earth, neglected, yet they contain the germ that shall burst the elements by which they are bound, and when spring, with its radiant sun comes will put forth again its buds and flowers to adorn and beautify God's footstool.

Faith is the christian germ, and although it may fall before the cold bleak storms with which we are blessed, so often in this world; yet, if it is well planted deep in the christian's heart, it will again spring forth revived to gladden the christian's pathway. Spring always should remind us of the primal morn, "when earth was one desolate barren waste, and God said let the earth bring forth grass; grass and herb, and tree sprang mighty power that each teeming year causes each tree, plant and flower to be again rejuvenated to beautify the earth. The earth was dressed in her green livery before "God said let there be lights in the firmament of heaven, to give light upon the earth." And just so sure as it is, that God, each returning year causes the earth to again be fruitful, the flowers to bud and blossom; the trees to bear their fruit, and the cereals their grain and harvest time to come, will He give us light to guide us on our way. Trust in Him! His providence is over us, and will not fail. The seed shall not decay, the germ shall spring forth to bloom in eternal youth around His throne! *Rosebud.*

**TRUE POLITENESS—OR HOW TO BECOME LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.**—True gentility and politeness carry on their face their own recommendation. Every body is pleased when treated politely, and most young people who care anything about social intercourse would much rather be esteemed as gentlemen or ladylike than otherwise.

And the time has been, perhaps is yet, when young people took a good deal of pains to make themselves acquainted with the rules of politeness, and hardly anything would bring a deeper blush to the cheek than to be caught in some blunder or oversight in a point of etiquette or good manners. We certainly have no complaint to make against any for their anxiety to be posted up in such matters.

But we take leave to suggest, that there is a direct and a very circuitous way of acquiring politeness; and most people adopt the latter, and study rules, and practice according to the example of persons supposed to be models or the teaching of dancing masters. This is tedious and uncertain. Our plan would be to possess ourselves of the spirit of kindness, and good-will to every body, and keep our heart so full of this spirit that we should not be able to treat any body otherwise than politely. The only basis of true gentlemanly conduct is love to our fellow-men. The New Testament is a better guide to true politeness than all the Chesterfieldian rules that were ever written or dreamed off. The Sermon on the Mount is a first-rate directory for the making of a gentleman or a lady. So is the 12th Chapter of Romans. St. Paul was a finished gentleman, because he acted the rules of the gospel towards men.

The only gross and unbearable rudenesses of people in social intercourse, that we think worthy of notice, result from the lack of kind, amiable, patient, forbearing and obliging dispositions. It is impossible to make a gentleman of anybody who is deficient in these qualities. But with these, the roughest backwoodsman glides into the attractive delightful gentleman, whom we all admire and delight to honor.

Now, by way of testing the truth of our suggestions, we propose that every young reader of the Organ shall faithfully act towards his or her parents, brothers and sisters, and other members of the family, as nearly as possible according to the rules of the New Testament; continue in this course for six months, and if, at the end of that time, your family do not pronounce your manners greatly improved and polite, we shall be much astonished and disappointed.—*Peoples Organ.*

### The Plain Why and Because.

Why does a screw enable a force to produce such prodigious effects? Because every turn of the screw carries it forward in a fixed nut, or draws a moveable nut along upon it, by exactly the distance between two turns of its thread; this distance, therefore is the space described by the resistance, while the force moves in the circumference of the circle by the handle of the screw; and the disparity between these lengths or spaces is often as a hundred or more to one.—*Arnold.*

Why have fishes gills? Because they are calculated to separate air from water, with which it is always united, and brings it into contact with the blood. It is to be observed, however, that many animals that reside in the water, breathe by means of lungs, and are obliged at intervals to come to the surface to respire—such as whales; but there are no animals which reside on the land, and are furnished with gills which are obliged to return to the water to respire.—*Fleming.*

Why have some houses double windows? Because the air enclosed between the two windows greatly prevents the escape of heat which is produced within the house in the winter.—Thus, air is an imperfect conductor of heat.—Houses which have double windows are likewise more quiet than others, from the air being also a bad conductor of sound.

Why are the lives of wild animals shortened by the loss of teeth? Because, as old age increases the teeth fall out, and the means of obtaining food thus failing, the body sinks to rest. Man is the only animal that can counteract the fatal consequences of the loss of teeth.

Why does straw or flannel prevent the freezing of water in pipes during the winter? Because it is a slow conducting screen or covering, and thus prevents heat from passing out from the pipe. By the same means the heat is retained in steam pipes.

Why do the hind feet of the beaver turn in? Because it may keep its fur in order, and cleanse it from dirt and moisture, which the beaver could not do if the toes were straight.

### Never be Idle.

We often hear mechanics, working-men and even merchants complain that they have no time to read. They think that, after laboring hard all day, they require rest in the evening; and on this ground justify idleness at that time, if not card-playing, convivial meetings, or other pretended relaxations. But if they would emulate the example of Dr. Adam Clark, and eschew idleness and dissipation, they would find that their health would be none the worse for the change, but rather better. The man who spends his evenings over a book calls into play entirely different faculties from those which have been taxed, through the day; for generally it is his physical part which is fatigued, and this rests effectually while he reads. Even the student can find relaxation by changing to different themes, for then other faculties of his mind are exercised; thus when the mathematician sits idly away at work, or a walking, enters a carriage to continue the journey.

Life is too short to allow any moments being wasted, which can be turned to good account. The apprentice who spends his evenings in study is sure to lay up a stock of ideas, which he will find at some time or other, will prove to him so much positive capital. His fellow apprentice, who squanders his evenings at oyster cellars, or lounging about engine houses, gains no such seeds of future wealth; but on the contrary impairs his health by his early excesses, besides losing the confidence of all who might forward him in life. Even he, who avoids the follies so common to young men, but yet makes fatigue the plea of sweeping away the evening, or otherwise wasting his time, commits a serious blunder. If more persons would resolve on emerging from childhood, never to be idle, there would be twenty fortunes made where one is made now, and twenty men rise to eminence where one attains distinction at present. Every year, more hours are wasted, of four people out of five, than would, if improved, have made them rich in their old age.—*NEVER BE IDLE.*

**SURE RECIPE FOR HAPPINESS.**—One of the wealthy merchants of our city, whose death the past year was universally mourned, often told his friends an anecdote which occurred in his own experience, and which is recommended to all those who desired to enjoy a serene old age, without allowing their wealth to disturb their peace of mind. He said that when he had obtained his fortune, he found he began to grow uneasy about his pecuniary affairs, and one night when he was about sixty years of age, his sleep was disturbed by unpleasant thoughts respecting some shipments he had just made. In the morning he said to himself, "This will never do: if I allow such thoughts to gain the mastery over me, I must bid farewell to peace all my life. I will stop this brood of care at once, and at a single blow." Accordingly, he went to his counting-room, and upon examination, found he had \$30,000 in money on hand. He made out a list of his relatives and others he desired to aid, and before he went to bed again, he had given every dollar out of the thirty thousand. He said he slept well that night, and for a long time after his dreams were not disturbed by anxious thoughts about his vessels or property.

Boston Transcript

A tough Kentuckian, hearing a child cry very loudly and furiously, remarked—"How that small sample of mankind is swearing now, in the infantile vernacular! What will it come to when it is educated?"

The following witticism will apply to any hog killing vicinity. It is from the Madison Courier:

What is the difference between attempted homicide and a Madison hog-butcher? One is an assault, with intent to kill, and the other is a kill with intent to salt.

"Father, said a roguish boy, 'I hope you won't buy any more gunpowder for mother.' 'Why not?' 'Because, every time she drinks it she blows me up.'"

From the Charleston Evening News.

### Louisiana and Cuba.

We comment to our readers the following article from the New Orleans Picayune, as embracing social and economic views of the utmost importance, on the effects of the apprenticeship system in the Island of Cuba:

The question of labor in Cuba is becoming one of great interest to the South, and in particular to our own State, not only in that point of view which regards its political and social tendencies, but in its economic effect upon our own immediate interests. We have laid very fully before our readers the measures which have been taken by the Spanish Government in that island to suppress the African Slave trade that has been illicitly carried on there for the last twenty-four years; the liberation of that class known as "Emancipados;" the institution of a new code of laws for the government of a class of apprenticed emigrants; and the subsequent acts of that government, by which we may judge in some degree of the real intentions which animate it. We have no doubt ourselves, and we believe very little, if any exists in the minds of any person, that the published orders and decrees do not declare the real desire and aim of the Government, but that it has some covert object in view, which it is unwilling to declare to the world.

Circumstances of a strong character, and the public and private correspondence from Havana, all concur in pointing to immigration of laborers from Africa, on a large scale, as the real immediate point to which the government directs its attention, to be followed at a later period by total emancipation of the black race on that island, from those compulsory labors which now make it of so much importance to the commercial and economic world. Expeditions for the coast of Africa, fitted in precisely the same manner as those which in past years went for slaves, depart every week from the ports of the island, and even from one of our own, if all that is said be true; while no steps of any kind are taken, notwithstanding its having been declared an open trade, and that the agricultural necessities of the country call earnestly for it, to bring Coolies or Chinese from the distant regions of Eastern Asia. At the same time the Government itself asks of its several officers an expression of opinion as to the best manner of establishing a system of African apprenticeship, (which has not yet been declared a lawful institution) and in what way the apprentices can be most easily brought in large numbers.

Without entering into a labored discussion of the ultimate effect of such a suicidal course upon the white race, and the political and social relations of Cuba, we propose to present a few reflections as to its immediate effect upon the productive capabilities of that island, and by a natural sympathy, upon the great staple interests of Louisiana.

The sugar cane culture has been for something more than a quarter of a century the predominant labor there; and carried on under all the advantages of modern science, it has produced, in 1850, to 300,000 tons in 1848, where it has remained stationary from the sole fact that Cuba had no more labor to expend upon its soil. All the appliances of improved machinery and better systems of cultivation have been resorted to, but the increased product is only a small annual percentage upon the total. The great increase was effected on the transfer of labor from the less profitable culture of coffee, and from domestic occupations, until about the time we have mentioned, the export of the berry had become a nullity, and labor had found its level by an equal distribution through all the channels of productive occupation.

Then commenced the great demand for laborers which has for the last five years presented the principal problem for economic solution. New lands were being continually opened by private enterprise, under the stimulus of past profits and easy accessibility to a ready market for their products, and the price of able bodied field hands rose from \$450, their former average, to \$650, their present one. But the limit of home supply had been reached.—There were no branches of less productive labor from which to withdraw hands, and the amount of product of their great staple, sugar, had reached its maximum capacity under the present population of the country. Immigration of Indians from Yucatan, and Chinese from the Asian Archipelago, were tried and failed. The planters still cried, "We must have more labor."

It is this plain which the government has skillfully taken advantage for a political purpose. It was announced, in a quiet way, to the planters of Cuba, that their necessities must be relieved by large importations of African slaves for the importation of African slaves is opposed by the spirit of the age; and by the general tone and direction of the European idea, which the political institutions of Cuba are much more nearly allied than with those of America. Bright visions of the immense profits which are to accrue to the sugar grower in Cuba, through a large labor immigration, which shall reduce the value of negroes from \$650 to \$200 a piece, which are held up to view, and a time of immeasurable prosperity is confidently predicted for the island. If these new measures are carried out, we do not doubt these hopes will be partially realized, and for a term of years the yield of sugar will increase in a ratio unprecedented in history, and at a reduction of cost to the producer, which will preclude all competition.

We have had one fruitful example of the operation of similar causes in the rapid growth of the sugar and coffee culture of Brazil, while the slave trade between that country and Africa was in its palmy state. Slaves were abundant in her markets at the price of \$200 each, and her fields yielded both coffee and sugar at prices which were far below the cost of product in any other country. The peculiar nature of her most accessible soils were best adapted to the culture of coffee, and her labor was directed to that object with such success, that the coffees of all other countries have been driven from the markets of the world.

It is fresh in the remembrance of our commercial men that Brazil reached, under these

causes, the ability to sell us coffee at seven cents a pound. England negotiated the cessation of the slave trade between Brazil and Africa a few years since, and the price of coffee began at once to rise there, and that of coffee has continued to rise with it, the coffee planters of Cuba were ruined and their hands sold to their more successful neighbors engaged in planting cane.

Like causes produce like effects, and therefore do we deem the effort, to reduce the cost of labor in Cuba to a very low point as especially dangerous to our great sugar planting interest in this State. The measure initiated there may be productive of ultimate ruin to the productive interests of Cuba, as we believe they assiduously will be, but there must intervene a time during which an abundant supply of cheap, and we may say almost costless labor, will increase vastly her yield of sugar and the cost of its production. Such an economic result must be pregnant with evil to our sugar planting interest. The profits of our planters have not been sufficient to enable them to compete for a series of years with those of Cuba under such circumstances; and though they may be able to build up against a future day, when Cuba, under the blight of total emancipation, shall have receded from her position in the social scale, it will be done by new men and new investments of capital, when the present generation shall have passed away.

Great social changes like these we have sketched are not unaccompanied with other great evils for the interests of society are too sympathetically intermingled not to suffer under the disturbance which occurs when our great interest is endangered. We trust the evils we have anticipated may not occur. It is difficult for us to conceive that the parties which have so long interfered with the emigration of negroes from Africa, under any form will consent to measures like those proposed to be adopted in Cuba; but we should not rely entirely upon other nations to avert from us impending evils. We owe something to ourselves, and we should look the danger boldly in the face.

### Masonic Female College at Cokesbury.

We understand that the buildings for this institute are now in progress of erection, and it is matter for congratulation to all the friends of learning, that an Institute, which promises so much for the good of the District, is about to be set on foot in a community so well calculated, by their high moral character, to give it permanence and success. In the commencement of this undertaking, however, our friends at Cokesbury, and all others who mean to give a helping hand to the Institute, are taking upon themselves a heavy responsibility—a responsibility which had better been, let alone, unless those assuming it, meet it fully and successfully.

To put on successful footing an institution such as this promises to be, and such as this no doubt will be if its friends stand up to it as they will surely receive in abundance. The Masons are proverbial for their liberality, especially in matters which promise good to the race, and it would be rather a departure from the conduct which usually characterizes them, should they prove backward in this instance in contributing the funds necessary to the successful prosecution of this most commendable enterprise. Let every citizen in Cokesbury, and its vicinity, contribute One Hundred Dollars each, over and above his present subscription, and the work will go bravely on. And what Freeholder in that entire community cannot give this, without at all injuring "himself or family."

But this is an enterprise of the Masons, and from them is aid chiefly expected to build it up, and carry it on. They should, therefore, take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly. Let each one of them, even in the District, contribute to the utmost of his ability, and the work will prosper.

But we trust that the brethren throughout the State will consider themselves as also cordially invited to come up, as one man, to this labor of love; and putting our counsels and contributions together, and invoking the blessings of Deity upon our labors, let us establish an Institute which shall not only do honor and credit to the State, but which shall stand up and live, in all time to come, as a monument of Masonic liberality.—*Independent Press.*

**TURPENTINE BUSINESS IN FLORIDA.**—We are gratified to learn that the enterprising Messrs. Hodgson are preparing to erect a Turpentine Distillery in our city, of sufficient capacity to run off from forty to fifty barrels of Spirits per day. We wish them success in this new undertaking.

This is the commencement of a business here that is destined in a few years to be a very large one, and which will be of immense benefit to our city. The hundreds of square miles of pine forests on the Chatahochee and Flint Rivers, which have been, (until within the last few years,) considered almost valueless, will furnish millions of the raw turpentine, and all that is necessary to develop, and bring to our port, this immense addition to our present business, is a few more enterprising gentlemen like those above named.

Two years ago the first turpentine distillery was erected on this river, and so rapidly had the business increased, that we are told the estimated exports of Spirits and Rosin from the river, the present season, will exceed fifty thousand barrels; yet the trade is in its infancy. *Apalachicola Advertiser.*

The Selma Sentinel states that a corps of Surveyors has commenced the preliminary survey of a route for a railroad between Montgomery and Selma, with a view of making the locating survey at as early a day as possible. It is intended to form the continuation westward of the West Point and Montgomery railroad, and to be a part of the Alabama and Mississippi railroad, which is to unite with the Brandon and Vicksburg road, at our State line. The praise of the present movement is awarded to Col. Pollard, the energetic President of the West Point and Montgomery company.